

SZEKELY, Tamas, Dr.

Struma-apoplexy simulating tracheal foreign body. Orv. hetil. 98
no.42:1166-1167 20 Oct 57.

1. A Pestmegyei Tanacs Rokus Korhaza Fulosztalyanak (foorvos: Gotze
Arpad dr.) kozlemenye.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, compl.

internal hemorrh. of goiter causing tracheal obstruct.
& dyspnea simulating tracheal for. body (Hun))

(TRACHEA, dis.

obstruct. with dyspnea caused by internal hemorrh. of
goiter simulating tracheal for. body (Hun))

(DYSPNEA, etiol. & pathogen.

internal hemorrh. of goiter causing tracheal obstruct.
& dyspnea simulating tracheal for. body (Hun))

SZEKELY, Tamas, Dr.

Otogenous meningitis recurring seven times. Ful orr gegegyogy. 4 no.1:
22-25 Mar 58.

1. A Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis (Rokus) Korhaza Fulosztalyanak (Foervos:
Gotze Arpad Arpad dr.) kozlemenye.

(CHOLESTEATOMA, compl.

meningitis, case with 7 recur. (Hun))

(EAR, MIDDLE, neoplasms

cholesteatoma causing meningitis, case with 7 recur. (Hun))

(MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.

cholesteatoma, case with 7 recur. (Hun))

SZEKELY, Tamas

Post-mastoidectomy cholesteatoma. Ful orr gegegyogy 4 no. 3:105-108
Sept 58.

1. A Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis (Rokus) Korhaza Tulosztalyanak
(Főorvos: Gotze Arpad dr.) kozlemenye.
(MASTOID, surg.
post-mastoidectomy cholesteatoma (Hun))
(CHOLESTEATOMA, etiol. & pathogen.
same)

SZEKELY, T.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol.11/8 O.R.L. Aug 58

1433. CLOSURE OF RETROAURICULAR OPERATIONS - Über den Verschluss
der retroaurikulären Operationswunde - Székely T. Otol. Abt., Komitats-
krankenh. Semmelweis (Rokus), Budapest - Z. LÄRYNG. RHINOL. OTOL.
1958, 37/1 (65-70)

The question of primary closure of postauricular incisions or the open wound treatment with secondary suture is considered on the basis of experience over the past 33 yr. Of 3502 aural operations 19% were treated by the open wound method. On the basis of these findings the following are the indications for leaving the postauricular wound open: (1) in manifest or suspected intracranial complications, especially if these might be developing as a result of operative injury; (2) in many cases of labyrinthitis, petrositis and fracture of the base of the skull through the middle ear; (3) in cases where the otitis is associated with serious intracranial complications. It is important to choose the right time for secondary suture, as premature closure may endanger life and unduly delayed suture will cause the patient much unnecessary pain and disability.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 13/5 Neurology May 60

2291. CHOLESTEATOMA CAUSING RECURRENT MENINGITIS - Durch Cholesteatom hervorgerufene rezidivierende Meningitis - Székely T. Otol. Abt., Komitatskrankenhaus Semmelweis (Rókus), Budapest - Z. LARYNG. RHINOL. 1959, 38/8 (557-560) Illus. 1

A case of a particularly active and deep-seated cholesteatoma is described, which gave rise to 7 recurrences of otogenic meningitis. It serves to emphasize that active operative treatment as well as antibiotics are necessary to control otogenic meningitis.

(XI, 8, 16)

SZEKELY, Tamas, dr.

Surgical results in the treatment of peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve. Fulorurgegegyogyaszat. 8 no.2:69-79 Je '62.

1. A Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis (Rokus) Korhaza Fül-osztalyanak
(Foorvos: Gotze Arpad dr.) kozlemenye.
(FACIAL PARALYSIS surg)

LENGYEL, Bela; SZEKELY, Tamas; CZUPPON, Alfred

Hydrolysis and polycondensation of methylchlorsilane mixtures with high functionality. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:82-85 F '62.

1. Budapesti Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemial Intezete es Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezete Mikromorfologiai Osztalya.

HUNGARY

SZEMEY, János, Dr; Semmelweis (Rokus) Hospital of the Council of Pest Mezőye (Pestmegyei Táncs Semmelweis (Rokus) Kórháza), Department of Otology (Fulosztály) (Chief-Physician: GOTZÉ, Árpád, Dr).

"Data on the Decompression Operation of Bell's Facial Paralysis."

Budapest, Idegennyelvű Szemle, Vol 16, No 1, Jan 63, pp 14-18.

Abstract: Among cases of peripheral facial paralysis, 75-85 % undergo a spontaneous course with or without conservative therapy. The etiology is not clarified but its pathology is likely to be a circulatory disorder starting with a spasm of the blood vessels supplying the facial nerve, leading eventually to damage of the axon. Today's chemical therapy, according to this, employs pharmacodynamic decompression. This is the basis also of modern surgical treatment in all those cases which do not respond to conservative therapy, by opening the nerve channel aiming at the elimination of compression. The timing and the method of operation are discussed based on the literature and the author's own experiences. It is concluded that when indicated the decompression operation should be performed. Of about three dozen references, 4 are Hungarian, the rest western.

1/1

16

SZEKELY, Tamas

An account of my study trip to the Soviet Union. Kem tud
kozl MTA 19 no.2:277-278 '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen
Kemial Tanszake, Budapest.

LENGYEL, Bela, prof., dr. (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8);
GARZO, Gabriella (Mrs) (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8);
SZEKELY, Tamas (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8)

On some problems concerning the gas chromatographic analysis
of methylchlorosilanes. *Acta chimica Hung* 37 no.1:37-51 '63.

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Lorand Eotvos
University, Budapest. 2. Editorial board member, "Acta Chimica
Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Lengyel).

L 44608-66 EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: M6033138

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/044/004/0373/0383

AUTHOR: Lengvel, Bela--Lendel, B. (Doctor; Professor; Budapest); Halmos, Terez--²⁸
Khalmosh, T. (Budapest); Szekely, Tamas--Sekey, T. (Doctor; Budapest) ^{b1}

ORG: Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand University,
Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemial Tanszek);
Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA Szervetlen Kemial
Kutatocsoport)

TITLE: Recent investigations of the hydrolysis and polycondensation of mixtures of
methyl trichlorosilane and dimethyl dichlorosilane

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 44, no. 4, 1965, 373-383

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, polycondensation, silane

ABSTRACT: Mixtures of methyl trichlorosilane and dimethyl dichlorosilane were subjected to hydrolysis under carefully adjusted experimental conditions. The correlation between the distribution of molecular weight in the primary hydrolysis product and the composition of the system to be hydrolyzed was established. Furthermore, the effect of the pH value, and of various cations and anions were also considered and conclusions were drawn as to the assumed mechanism of the hydrolysis-polycondensation process. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 formulas and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 blg

0920 0692

~~SZEKELY, TAMAS~~HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics Combustion.
Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3771

Author : Szekely Gabor, Szekely Tamas
Title : Investigation of Chemical Reactions Involving Exchange
of Radicals of Organosilicon Compounds by the
Probability Theory Method.Orig Pub : A magyar tud. akad. Alkalm. mat. int. kozl., 1954,
(1955), 3, No 1-2, 99-113.Abstract : By means of stochastic processes an investigation is made
of the reactions involving an exchange of radicals of or-
ganic silicon halides. Probability values that give the
relative energies of activation, are determined from ki-
netics of a system, depending upon reaction mechanism.
On disregarding the dispersion a correlation is provided
between mean overall concentration and time. Equilibrium
constants are determined on the basis of steady state
concentrations.

Card 1/1

- 113 -

~~SZEKELY, T.~~
HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420020-7"
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46830Author : Bela Lengyel, Tamas Szekely

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary

Title : Methylation of Silicon Tetrachloride.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. közl., 1957, 8, No 4,
427-433Abstract : The conditions of the reaction of SiCl_4 (I) with
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_3$ (II) /equimolar mixture of $\text{CH}_3\text{AlCl}_2^+$
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AlCl}_7$ were studied. The mixture of I and II
(1.56 to 1.69 : 1) was heated at 250° in an autoclave
(in N_2 , initial pressure 10 to 20 atm) and $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_4$
(III), $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}_3]$ (IV), I, CH_3SiCl_3 and

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Magnetism - Ferrites and Ferrimagnetism.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 25139

Author : Szekely, Tamasne

Inst : ~~RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNICATION~~

Title : Certain Problems in the Investigation of Ferrites in
the Range of Audio Frequencies

Orig Pub : Meres es automat., 1958, 6, No 9, 275-277

Abstract : Problems are discussed concerning the investigation of
properties of certain types of ferrites, used in the
audio frequency range, developed in the Research Insti-
tute for Communication. Particular attention is paid to
the problem of the influence in the change of one of the
ferrite parameters on its remaining characteristics.

Card 1/1

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158116 2209, 1372

21718

H/005/61/000/002/001/002
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Lengyel, Béla, Székely, Tamás, and Czuppon, Alfréd

TITLE: Hydrolysis and polycondensation of mixtures of methyl-chloro silanes of high functionality

PERIODICAL: Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, no. 2, 1961, 82-85

TEXT: The functionality of polycondensates of organic chlorosilanes is determined by the chloride content of the chlorosilanes used as initial substances. There are many publications on polymers built up from bifunctional groups, their formation and physicochemical properties, whereas there are no published data on systems with much higher average functionality than two, and a C/Si ratio smaller than two; the latter are practically used under the name of silicone resins and silicone varnishes. The authors studied methyl siloxane systems formed in the first reaction phase with high average functionality. They looked for a quantitatively measurable property of the hydrolyzate, which depended on the parameters characterizing the hydrolysis, and thus permitted the determination of a relation between the conditions of hydrolysis and the

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H/005/61/000/002/001/002
B124/B203

Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

properties of the product. Experience has shown that the result of hydrolysis, or of primary polycondensation, is mainly determined (1) by the average functionality of the system, (2) by the functionality difference of monomers, (3) by the pH of the hydrolyzing medium, type and concentration of dissolved cations, and (4) by the method of hydrolysis. It is known that the effect of average functionality does not only appear in siloxanes but also in other high polymers. The functionality, however, differs very much for various systems of monomers. Table 1 gives the gel formation capacity of hydrolyzates with a C/Si ratio = 1.3 obtained from $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ (in the following D) and CH_3SiCl_3 (in the following T) on the one hand, and from SiCl_4 (in the following Q) and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$, on the other. Gel formation capacity means the percent by weight of the part of the condensate insoluble in the organic solvent, which had passed from the sol to the gel state. The polydispersity of the system increases with the functionality difference of monomers. From the point of view of co-condensation, it is convenient to conduct hydrolysis with a small amount of water dissolved in the organic solvent since both the rate of hydrolysis and that of polycondensation drop in this case. When conducting the

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

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B124/B203

hydrolysis with pure, water-saturated butyl acetate at a dropping and mixing rate at which constant equilibrium is maintained, it was possible to obtain fully reproducible results. With rising pH and in the presence of magnesium ion, the polycondensation rate drops, and co-condensation is thus promoted. The diffusion constant was determined with an apparatus described in Ref. 2 (O. Lamm: Nova acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, 10, 6, 1937) and, since the $\partial c / \partial x - x$ curves yielded no ideal Gauss curve (Fig. 1), the constant was calculated by the moment method described in Ref. 3 (N. Gralén: Kolloid Z., 95, 188, 1941) from the relation

$$M_2 / (M_0 \cdot 2\beta^2 t) = 1 / (c_1 - c_2) \int_{c_2}^{c_1} Ddc = \bar{D}, \text{ where } M_0 \text{ is the zeroth moment, i.e.,}$$

the planimetrically determined area below the curve, t is the time in sec, c is the concentration (g/100 ml of solution), and β is a constant, in this case equal to 10^2 . The diffusion constant is a function of concentration. It rises noticeably (Table 2) in hydrolysis in a basic or buffered medium. Magnesium ions have a similar effect on hydrolysis as a rise in pH. In the concentration range of 5-8%, \bar{D} is practically independent of the

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H/005/61/000/002/001/002
B124/B203

X

Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

initial concentration c_0 , and the numerical difference of diffusion constants drops. For the further evaluation of experimental data, the Boltzmann method was used, the applicability of which was proven (Fig. 2). Some typical data are given in Table 3 and Fig. 3; they show that a rise in pH in the hydrolyzing medium always effects an increase in the diffusion constant referred to the same concentration, except for the concentration range with small D_c . Hence, it follows that the diffusion constant of the primary hydrolyzate rises with the pH and in the presence of certain cations such as Mg^{2+} . It is known, however, that the increase in the diffusion constant in solutions of equal concentration corresponds to a decrease in the mean molecular weight. The established shape of the diffusion curves with a minimum indicates that besides the osmosis factor also the hydrodynamic factor is of importance (Ref. 5: J. Rosenberg, and C. O. Beckmann: J. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 46, 209, 1945), which is due to the fact that the siloxane skeleton also contains silanol groups, the presence of which was also proven by several other authors. The decrease in the mean molecular weight of methyl-siloxane sols with rising

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Hydrolysis and polycondensation ...

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E/005/61/000/002/001/002
B124/B203

pH in hydrolysis, as well as the drop in gel formation capacity in Q-D systems under otherwise equal conditions indicates a decrease in polydispersity corresponding to the increase in co-condensation. This paper was read at the IUPAC Symposium in Wiesbaden in 1959. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: J. P. Price, S. G. Martin, and J. P. Bianchi: J. Polym. Sci., 22, 41, 1956; J. Rosenberg, and C.O. Beckmann: J. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 46, 209, 1945.

ASSOCIATION: Budapest, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Általános és Szervetlen-Kémiai Intézete (Budapest, Loránd Eötvös University, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry), M. Tud. Akad. Műszaki Fizikai Kutató Intézete Mikromorfológiai Osztálya (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Technical Physics, Department of Micromorphology)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1960

Card 5/9

SZEKELY, Tamas

Newer trends in developing silicon chemistry. II. Magy kem lap
16 no. 8:362-367. Ag '61

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalancs es Szervetlen Kemiai
Intezet.

L 01106-66 EPF(c)/EMP(j)/³⁸ W/EM
ACCESSION NR: AF5022327

HU/2502/64/041/003/0269/0280

35

34

33

AUTHOR: Garzo, Gabriella (Budapest); Szekely, Tamas (Sekey, T.) (Budapest)

TITLE: Studies on thermal processes in cross-linked organosilicon polymers by means of microreactor - gas chromatography

SOURCE: Academiae scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 41, no. 3, 1964, 269-280

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, polymer, gas chromatography, thermodynamics

Abstract: A method was developed for the study of the thermal processes in various cross-linked organosilicon polymers. It involved the gas chromatographic analysis of the thermal decomposition or pyrolysis products obtained at various temperatures and other experimental parameters. The gas chromatograph used was the Pye Argon Chromatograph (W. G. Pye & Co. Ltd., Cambridge, England) equipped with a 120-cm. glass column packed with 10% AFM [composition not specified] on 80-120 mesh Celite. Column temperature was 100°C; carrier gas flow rate, 30-50 ml./min. Some examples were described and discussed. Orig. art. has 8 formulas, 1 graph and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lehrstuhl fur Allgemeine und Anorganische Chemie der L. Eotvos Universitat, Budapest (Department for General and Inorganic Chemistry, L. Eotvos Card 1/2

L 01106-66

ACCESSION NR: AT 5022327

44,55

University); Forschungsgruppe fur Anorganische Chemie der Ungarischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Budapest (Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry at the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences) 44,55

3

SUBMITTED: 29Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 014

JPRS

Card ^m 2/2

SZEKELY, Tamas, dr.

Our experiences with surgical decompression in "rheumatic" peripheral facial paralysis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.49:2329-2333 6 D '64.

1. Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis (Rokus) Korhaz, Fulosztaly.

L 46224-66 EWP(j) AT/RM
ACC NR: AT6034084

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/045/004/0301/0311

AUTHOR: Fritz, Denes--Fritts, D.; Garzo, Gabriella; Szekely, Tamas--Sekei, T.; ³³
Till, Ferenc ⁸¹

ORG: Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, L. Eotvos University, Budapest;
Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TITLE: Anomalous response of the flame ionization detector to organosilicon compounds

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta Chimica, v. 45, no. 4, 1965, 301-311

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, gas chromatography, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: An inversion of the gas chromatographic peaks of organosilicon compounds can be observed when detection is done by flame ionization detector. This effect also appears under conditions where a hydrocarbon gives normal and well-evaluable peaks. The following factors have been studied concerning their influence of the peak inversion: flow rates of the fuel and scavenging gases, the chemical nature of the sample, and the voltage of the detector. The inverted peaks permit the gas-chromatographic estimation of the characteristic C/Si ratio of an unknown organosilicon compound. A flame ionization detector operating with a mixed hydrogen-hydrocarbon flame detects organosilicon compounds as negative peaks. On this basis, such detectors are recommended for use in the qualitative analysis of organosilicon compounds. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 mjs

SZEKELY, Veronika

"Applying the "Thermalastic" process for insulating high-voltage
electrical machines" by E. Boogaerts. Reviewed by Veronika Szekely.
Elektrotechnika 55 no 11: 522-525 N '62.

SZEKELY, Vladimir; SAROSSY, Jozsef

An interference method for measuring the nonlinearity of
television pictures. Kep hang 10 no. 3:80-83 Je '64.

HUNGARY

SZILAGYI, Ceza, Dr, SZEKELY, Zsigmond, Dr: OTKI IV. Medical Department and Pest Megye Council Semmelweis Hospital, II. Surgical Ward (OTKI -- Orvos-tudomanyi Tovabbkepzo Intezet -- Institute for Advanced Medical Studies -- IV. sz. Belgyogyaszati Tanszeke es a Pestmegyei Tanacs Semmelweis Korhaza, II. sz. Sebeszet), Budapest.

"Fluctuation of the Reduced Glutathione Level of Erythrocytes After Gall Bladder Surgery."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XVI, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 243-246.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The reduced glutathione level of erythrocytes and the glutathione index have been tested before and after operation in 42 cases of gall bladder and 11 cases of other abdominal surgery. Depending on the kind of surgery performed, both values showed an increase 2-3 days after the operation which was followed by a decrease in the values. Normal equilibrium was reestablished only 1-2 weeks later. In cases of inflammation or carcinoma, this increase was absent and a decrease of the values was noted instead. The phenomena can be explained by the state of stress of the liver cells and by their increased outflow. In states of chronic stress the production and outflow can not be increased further. All 16 references are Western.

1/1

~~BETTEJ~~, Sandor; HAJOS, Laszlo; SZEKELY, Zoltan

Testing motor vehicles by tensiometer. Jarmu mezo gep 8
no.9:322-334 S '61.

1. Jarmufeljlesztesi Intezet kutatomernoka.

RUMANIA / Inorganic Chemistry: Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26742.

Abstract: evidence for the formation in the solutions of iso-polymolybdates (I) and isopolytungstenates (II): In the case of I, the condensation of the MoO_4^{2-} radicals under the action of H^+ ions proceeds according to the scheme $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{MoO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} (\text{Na}_2\text{O})_3\text{MoO}_3$ $(2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{MoO}_3) \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} 5\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{MoO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} 3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{MoO}_3 \text{H}^+, \text{MoO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The authors have found that an equilibrium between these forms is established in solution, each form existing at a specified H^+ concentration. At a H^+ : Mo ratio of 1.5, the polymeric molecules decompose with the production of $\text{MoO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In the case of II, the condensation proceeds according to the scheme $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{W}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} 5\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{W}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} 4\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{W}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} 3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{W}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}^+} \text{WO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The compound $4\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{W}_3$ is completely destroyed after

Card 2/3

RUMANIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26742.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420020-7"

Abstract: days. The condensation of the radicals also proceeds in the presence of other electrolytes, e.g., NaNO_3 . It is shown that the n of an aqueous solution of I changes with time, whereas no change is observed in the case of II. The action of HNO_3 on K_2CrO_4 gives only $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$.

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/005/028/112
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Ripan, Raluca, Kiss, Gabriela, Székely, Z.

TITLE: The spectrophotometric determination of hexavalent uranium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 153, abstract
5D86 (Studii și cercetări chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, v. 11,
no. 2, 1960, 259-266)

TEXT: A spectrophotometric method for the determination of U^{6+} in the form of an orange-colored complex with salicylaldoxime (I) (molar ratio $U:I=1:1$) has been worked out. The optimum pH is 8.50-9.50. The color intensity increases if the concentration of I is increased up to a 20-fold excess, thereafter becoming stable. The color develops during 20 min remains stable for as long as a day. Maximum light absorption of the complex is at 400 μm ; at this wave length the reagent absorbs a considerable amount of light. Beer's law is satisfied at a U concentration of 10-60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and at 400 μm , also at concentrations of 10-60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and 450 μm (at the latter wave length I does not absorb, but the sensitivity of the determination is somewhat lower). 5 ml of freshly prepared

Card 1/2

The spectrophotometric...

S/081/62/000/005/028/112
B149/B101

$4.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M solution of I (34-fold excess), and 7 ml of 0.05 M solution of borax (to ensure pH = 9.18) are added to the neutral or slightly acid solution of U^{6+} (up to 1500 μ U). The mixture is diluted with water to 25 ml and examined spectrophotometrically at 400 m μ . An analogous solution of I is used as a blank. Fe^{3+} , V^{5+} , CN^- , CO_3^{2-} , citrates and tartrates interfere with these determinations, whilst the following do not: (in μ /ml, with U content = 50 μ /ml) SO_4^{2-} 6000, Cl^- 3000, F^- and CH_3COO^- 2000 and Th 300. To prepare the reagent 0.5756 g I are dissolved in 3-4 ml of ethanol heated in water at 80°C, kept warm until I is completely dissolved (without stirring), made up to 100 ml and filtered. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SPENCER-DEAN, G.

Automatically controlled calculating machines. p. 423. (MACYAR
TECHNIKA, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAI), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 5, May 1955.

SZEKELY-DOBY, Sandor

Utilization of the basic principles of railroad safety appliances in heavy current automatics. Villamosag 8 no.7: 209-212 Jl '60.

1. Telefongyar kutatomernöke.

MADAR, Janos, dr.; LAKATOS, Maria, dr.; SZEPE, Lajos, dr. (Egyek);
SZEKELYFOLDI, Jozsef, dr.; RACZ, Irma, dr.

Experience with the introduction of intensive measures against
dysentery. Nepegeszsegugy 43 no.5:142-145 My '62.

1. Kozlemeny a Hajda-Bihar megyei Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarranyugyi
Allomasrol (igazgato: Madar Janos dr).

(DYSENTERY BACILLARY prev & control)

MADAR, Janos, dr.; LAKATOS, Maria, dr.; RACZ, Irma, dr.;
SZEKELYFOLDI, Jozsef, dr.

Study on stepping-up the effectiveness of the control of
abdominal typhus in Hajdu-Bihar County. Nepegeszsegugyi 44
no.9:268-271 S '63.

1. Kozlemeny a Hajdu-Bihar megyei Kozegeszsegugyi-Jarvanyugyi
Allomasrol (igazgato: Madar Janos dr.).
(TYPHOID) (MASS SCREENING TECHNICS)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL)

SZEKELY FOLDI, Jozsef, dr.

Epidemiological studies done in relation to mass ice cream
poisoning caused by *Staphylococcus*. *Nepegeszsegugyi* 44 no.6:
181-183 Je '63.

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(FOOD POISONING)
(STAPHYLOCCAL INFECTIONS, GASTROINTESTINAL)
(ICE CREAM)

SZEKELYHIDY, A.

The importance of grain slicing in the milling industry and
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(EEAI 9:6)

(Grain) (Agriculture) (Flour mills)

SZEKELYHIDY, A.

Importance of grain slicing in the milling industry and in
agriculture. Periodica polytechn. eng 3 no.4:367-387 '59.
(EEAI 9:7)

(Hungary--Milling machinery)
(Grain) (Seed)

DONASZY, Erno, dr.; SZEKELYI, Arpad

Graphic representation of fish catching results. Hidrologiai kozlony
40 no.4:330-336 Ag '60.

1. Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Minosegviszegalo Intezet, Budapest.

SZEKELYNE EGRI, Zsuzsanna, okleveles építész-mérnök, tudományos fomunkatárs

Some thoughts about manpower housing. Bány lap 98 no.3:
179-182 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Industrial Economics and Plant Organization
of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Budapest.

GOMORI, P.; ZOLANI, B.; NAGY, Z.; JAKAB, I.; MESZAROS, A.; Technical assistance: KARAI, A.; SZEKER, A.; VAJDA, V.; VERES, A.

The problem of renal ischaemia and of the arterio-venous anastomoses of the kidney. III. New corrosion studies in dehydration, haemorrhagic, traumatic and ischaemic shock, arterial hypoxia and after serum albumin treatment. Acta med. Acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.2:169-183 '64.

1. Second Department of Medicine (director: prof. P. Gomori) and Institute of Anatomy (director: prof. J. Szentagothai), University Medical School, Budapest.

SZEKER, E.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ~~ACTA ZEOLOGICA~~ Vol. 10, No. 3
GEODEZIA ES KARTOGRAFIA Vol. 10, No. 3, 1958

Szeker, E. Remark on the article "National Land Survey." p. 218

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

SZEKER, F.

"The Tecnetron and Spacistor." p. 27

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest,
Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 1, Feb. 1959

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Unclassified

SZEKER, Ferenc

Television radiography. Musz elet 18 no.16:13 1 Ag '63.

SZEKER, Ferenc, dr.

Nuclear sources of electric currents and the possibilities
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engineering. Hir techn 15 no. 1: 1-12 Ja 1 '64.

1. Posta Kiserleti Intezet.

SZEK'ER, Gyula

2

12887* (Research Into the Current Efficiency During Aluminum Electrolysis.) Az áramhatások kutatása az alumínium elektrofizioláénél. Gyula Székér. Kohászati Lapok, v. 9, no. 5, May 10, 1954, p. 222-232.
Al losses as a function of electrolyte composition and temperature; current efficiency as a function of electrolyte composition, distance between poles, current density, and temperature; and relation of current efficiency to composition of the anode gases. Tables, charts, diagrams, photograph. 25 ref.

~~SZEKER, Gyula~~

2

SI87* The Current Efficiency in Aluminum Electrolysis, Az
áramhatásfok kutatása az alumínium elektrolyzisnél. II.
(Hungarian.) Gyula Szeker, Kohászati Lapok, v. 9, no. 6, June
1954, p. 258-261.
Effect of V_2O_5 , P_2O_5 , Fe_2O_3 , TiO_2 , and SiO_2 on current con-
sumption. Tables, graphs. 14 ref.

SZEKER, GY.

Investigation of the useful effect of current in the electrolysis of aluminum.
Pt. 3. p. 411. KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Bányaszati es Kohászati Egyesület)
Budapest. Vol. 9, no. 9, ept. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

SEELIN, Gy.

"A. I. Sislyas, N. B. Rapoport, and I. A. Firsarova's Electrometallurgy of Aluminum; A Book Review", p. 524, (KOMZATTI LINCH, Vol. 9, No. 11, November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

LC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

SCIENTIA, Gy.

"Theoretical Basis for the Electrometallurgy of aluminum by G. A. Abramov
and Others; A Book Review", P. 526, (KOMBEATI I.P.C.M., Vol. 9, No. 11,
November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

OO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MAIL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

SZEKER, Gy.

100 years of aluminum. p. 557.

(KOHASZATI LAPDK, Budapest, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1955,
Unc1.

SZEKER, Guy

H U N G .

Current efficiency in aluminum electrolysis. Gv. Szekér
Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung. 10, 91-113 (1959) (in Russian).

In electrolyzing Al_2O_3 -cryolite melts, the optimum $NaF:AlF_3$ ratio in cryolite was 2.7 or, in the presence of alk. earth metal fluorides, 2.5-2.6. At these ratios Al loss was a min. and current efficiency (I) was a max. Addn. of 5% CaF_2 or MgF_2 to the melt increased I by 1-2% and 6-7%, resp. Addns. above 10% caused a decrease in I because the viscosity and the d. of the melt increased. On increase of the Al_2O_3 content of the melt from 0 to 20%, Al loss passed through a max. at 5-6% Al_2O_3 content and 2.7 cryolite ratio. At this value, I and the anode gas CO_2 content (II) were a min. The max. I was attained at the max. Al_2O_3 content. Impurities, e.g., SiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 and, especially, TiO_2 , P_2O_5 , and V_2O_5 reacted with Al, forming Al_2O_3 , and liberated the corresponding element. This increased Al loss and decreased I. At the same time II increased. As the temp. increased from 970 to 1000°, I dropped from 63 to 53%, II from 30 to 44%, while the Al loss increased from 0.7 to 1.2%. Increasing the electrode spacing increased both I and II. Increasing either anode or cathode e.d. increased I to a max. depending on the total current. Exptl. results indicated that factors affecting I affected II as well.

E. M. Elkin

SZEKER, GY.

Tasks for the aluminum industry during the second Five-Year Plan. p. 437
(Kohaszati Lapok Budapest Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956 Kohaszati Lapok. Vol. 11,
no. 10)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

H/012/60/008/009/001/001
B122/B227

AUTHOR: Szekér, Gyula, Deputy Minister, Candidate of
Technical Sciences

TITLE: Instruments and automation in the chemical industry

PERIODICAL: Mérés és Automatika, v. 8, no. 9, 1960, 259 - 263

TEXT: This is an address of the author to the Országos Müszerezési Konferencia (National Conference on Instrumentation) of June 13, 1960. He deals with the program of instrumentation and automation in connection with the development plan of the chemical industry laid down in the decisions of the VIII Congress of the MSZMP (Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party) on the second Five-year Plan to end in 1965. The principal output targets for 1965 were: 730,000 t of nitrogen fertilizers, 650,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers, 39,000 t of plastics (thermoplastics included as a new product), increase of the output of man-made fibers, development of the petro-chemical industry (methyl alcohol from natural gas, polyethylene from gasoline), conversion of the nitrogen fertilizer industry to natural gas fuel, production of PVC, of synthetic detergents, development of the rubber in-

Card 1/3

H/012/60/008/009/001/001
B122/B227

Instruments and automation in ...

dustry (increase of the service life, retreading of tires), development of the light metals industry, increase of the output of caustic soda, improvements in oil refining (Danube Petroleum Combine for processing Soviet crude), etc. A survey of the state of instrumentation and automation of chemical plants has been made and these have been classified as follows: 1) works where process-control equipment is on the spot; 2) where such equipment serves for production units; 3) where several process units are remote-controlled from a central data-recording system. Expressed in percentages, 50% of the chemical industry has process instrumentation and/or automatic control. Oil fields rank first with 70%, next follows the heavy chemical industry (68%), the third is the nonferrous metals industry (63%), while oil refineries and the organic chemical industry are lagging behind with 52% and 48%, respectively. The difficulties of attaining 100% are due to: shortage of trained personnel, large stock of instruments out of use, unsatisfactory servicing, lack of agility in the instrument trade, lack of electric or electro-pneumatic regulating systems, lack of general contractors for design and installation. The lack of the following special instruments is particularly felt: Flow meters for pulps and highly

Card 2/3

Instruments and automation in ...

H/012/60/008/009/001/001
B122/B227

viscous fluids, measuring instruments for fluids in closed vessels, compensographs for general regulation, process pH-meters, rotameters and other instruments for remote indication. The Ministry opened extra-curricular training courses on a two-days' conference a month basis and each chemical works had to train an engineer or chemist to be responsible for instrumentation and automation. The following trainees got honorable mentions at the close of the course: Móri König, Gyula and Kaminszky, Tibor (both Magyar Viszkóza Gyár - Hungarian Rayon Works); Sztaricska, Ferenc (Biogál Gyógyszergyár - Biogal Drugworks); Dankó, József (Budafai Kőolaj Vállalat - Budafa Oilfield); Ballai, Károly (Almásfüzitő Tim-földgyár - Almásfüzitő Alumina Works); Takács, László (Székesfehérvári Könnyűfémüh - Székesfehérvár Light Metalworks); Huszár, Miklós, (Almásfüzitő Kőolajipari Vállalat - Almásfüzitő Oil Refinery); Héda, Sándor (Pécsi Koksz-Művek - Pécs Coking Works).

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1960

Card 3/3

SZEKER, Gyula

Development of the chemical industry in the Second Five-Year Plan;
directives and tasks. Magy kem lap 15 no.3:93-103 Mr '60.

1. Nehezipari Miniszterhelyettes, Budapest.

SZEKER, Gyula, miniszterhelyettes

On the publication of books on the chemical industry. *Musz elet 15*
no.10:16 My '60. *(EEAI 9:8)*

(Hungary--Chemical industries)
(Hungary--Publishers and publishing)

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus (Budapest); CHOLNOKY, Laszlo; SZABO, Zoltan;
SZEKER, Gyula, kandidatus; FOLDI, Zoltan; LANGYEL, Sandor, a tudomanyok
doktora; TAKACS, Pal, kandidatus

An account of the 1960 work of the Section of Chemical Sciences,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud koal MTA 15 no.4:401-460 '61.

1. Osztalytitkar, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya,
Budapest a Szarkozto Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok
Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei(for Erdey-Gruz) 2. Lev. tag, Magyar Tudomanyos
Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei(for Cholnoky, Szabo,
Foldi) 3. Szerkesztobizottsagi tag, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai
Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei(for Lengyel)

(Hungarian Academy of Sciences) (Hungary—Chemistry)

SZEKER, Gyula, dr.

The role of automation in the development of the ~~chemical~~
industry in Hungary. Meres automat 10- no. H/12:333-335 '62.

1. Miniszterhelyettes, Nehezipari Miniszterium, Budapest.

SZEKER, Gyula

Instrumentation and automation in the Chemical Industries
Section of the Second Five-Year Plan. Magy kem lap 15 no.10:429-431
'62.

1. Nehezipari miniszterhelyettes, Budapest.

SZEKER, Gyula; HEGEDUS, Tibor

The level of concentration in the production of Hungary's chemical industries. Magy kem lap 17 no.4:151-154 Ap '62.

SZEKER, Gyula

Development of the chemical industry and the 8th congress of
our Party. Magy kem lap 18 no.1:8-11 Ja '63.

1. Nehezipari miniszterhelyettes, Budapest.

SZEKER, Gyula, dr.; SZEKERES, Gabor

Some experiences concerning the use of the technical development fund in the chemical industry. Magy kem lap 18 no.6:249-253 Je 163.

1. "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" foszerkesztoje (for Szekeres).

SZEKER, Gyula, dr.

Most important technical trends in the development of the Hungarian chemical industry during the period of the long-range plan, 1961-1980. Magy kem lap 19 no. 1: 1-9 Ja '64.

1. Nehezipari minisz er elso helyettese.

SZEKER, Gyula, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

"Electrometallurgy of aluminum" by A. I. Bjeljajev
[Belyayev, A. I.], M. B. Rapoport, L.A. Firsanova [Firsanova,
L. A.]. Reviewed by Gyula Szeker. Koh lap 9 no. 11: 524-526
N '54.

"Theoretical foundations of electrometallurgy of aluminum" by
G.A. Abramov, M.N. Vetyukov [Vetyukov, M. N.], I.G. Gupalo,
A.A. Kosztjukov [Kostyukov, A. A.], L. N. Lozskin [Lozskin,
L. N.]. Reviewed by Gyula Szeker. Ibid.; 526-527.

SZEKER, Gyula

Hungarian chemical industry in the past 20 years. Magy kem
lap 20 no.4:169-176 Ap '65.

1. First Deputy Minister of Heavy Industry, Budapest.

SZEKER, Imre

To the attention of tractor drivers! Mezogazd techn
l no.1:6 '61.

SZEKER, Imre

Economy drive, Mezogazd techn 3 no.12:18-19 '63.

SZINAY, Gyula,; SZAKÁCS, János.

Chronic granulomatous lymphangitis of the stomach. Kísérletes
orvostud. 7 no.3:333-336 May 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Korbonctani Intézete,
(STOMACH, diseases,
granulomatous lymphangitis)

SZINAY, Gyula,; SZEKER, Janos.

Ulcus-neurinoma. Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:437-440 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Korbonctani Intezete.
(PEPTIC ULCER, complications,
neurilemmoma)
(NEURILEMMOMA,
stomach, on ulcer cicatrix)
(STOMACH, neoplasms,
neurilemmoma after ulcer)

FORNADI, Ferenc, dr.; SOOS, Imre, dr.; SZOBOR, Albert, dr.;
SZEKER, Janos, dr.

Contributions to the pathology of hepato-cerebral degeneration
(HCD). Ideg. szemle 9 no.3:85-90 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elme- es Idegkortani
Klinikaj. (igaz.: Nyiro, Gyula, dr.) es II sz. Korbonctani
Intezetek (igaz: Haranghy, Laszlo dr.) kozl.
(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION
atypic, pathol. (Hun))

SZEKER, Janos

GORACZ, Gyula; SZEKER, Janos

Changes of the nervous elements of the intestinal wall in congenital megacolon. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no. 1:108-112 Feb 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Korbonctani Intezete.
(MEGACOLON, pathol.

nervous structures of intestinal wall in congen. megacolon,
histopathol. (Hun))

SZEKER, Janos, dr.

A case of malignant myoma. Magy noorv. lap. 24 no.1:40-42 Ja '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Női Klinikájának kozlemenye
(Igazgató: Horn Bela dr. egyet. tanar)

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS case reports)
(LEIOMYOMA case reports)

CSOMOR, Sandro, dr.; KONYA, Zoltan, dr.; SZEKER, Janos, dr.

Serum protein fractions in subjects with cervical cancer. Magy.
onkol. 6 no.2:77-82 My '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. Noi Klinika.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS blood) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

L 13417-66

ACC NR: AP6006637

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/002/0103/0106

AUTHOR: Konya, Zoltan--Kon'ya, Z. (Doctor); Csomor, Sandor--Chomer, Sh. (Doctor)
Szeker, Janos--Seker, Ya. (Doctor)

ORG: I. Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Női Klinika)

BB
B

TITLE: Changes in the serum protein fraction of women with carcinoma of the
reproductive organs during radiation treatment

SOURCE: Magyar radiologia, no. 2, 1965, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: carcinoma, biochemistry, protein, radiology, radiotherapy, blood,
radiation biologic effect, pathology

ABSTRACT:

The serum protein fractions were determined during the irradiation treatment of 33 women with cancer. The paper electrophoretic method revealed a decrease in the albumin value and in the A/G ratio, and an increase in the globulin value, especially that of the α_1 , α_2 and gamma fractions. These changes were proportional to the radiation dose administered. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 HW

SZEKER, K.

Adequate industrial water supply as a significant factor for decreasing prime cost, p. 261, MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

LUKO, Geza, dr.; SZEKER, Kalman, dr.

On reoperations and their indications following cholecystectomy.
Orv hetil 104 no. 28:1309-1311 Jl '63.

1. Kapuvari Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza, Seveszeti Osztaly.
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY)

Urology

HUNGARY

~~SZEKER, Kalman, Dr, ASZTALOS, Bela, Dr; Nograd Megye Council Hospital, Surgical Ward (chief physician: LUKO, Geza, Dr) (Nograd Megyei Tanacs Kormaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly), Salgotarjan.~~

" 'Cholelithiasis' Caused by Ascariasis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 11, 12 Mar 67, pages 510-511.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A case of choledochus ascariasis is described which had symptoms similar to those of cholelithiasis. The clinical aspects of ascariasis of the bile ducts and the therapeutic possibilities are discussed. 4 Eastern European, 6 Western references.

2473
1/1

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Dyeing and Che-
mical Treatment of Textile Fabrics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21905

Author : Hornung, Jozsef; Szeker, Kalman

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Chromium Dye on the Breaking
Resistance of Wool.

Ori: Pub : Magyar textiltechn., 1958, 10, No 3, 101-
102

Abstract : In laboratory (and partially in plant) con-
ditions, the effect of materials which were
used during chromium dyeing on the breaking
resistance (BR) of wool fibers was studied.
During boiling of worsted wool in distilled

Card : 1/3

H-165

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Dyeing and Che-
mical Treatment of Textile Fabrics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21905

water, a marked decrease of BR is obser-
ved even in 60 minutes; in 4 hours, the
BR fall comprises 5-10 percent. During a
comparison of the influence of H_2SO_4 ,
 $HCOOH$ and CH_3COOH , it developed that $HCOOH$
exerts a less harmful influence on the fi-
ber than does CH_3COOH and H_2SO_4 . The effect
of Na_2SO_4 and $NaCl$ was found to be almost
identical. The influence of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ was stu-
died in a neutral solution and in the pre-
sence of the acids named. From the data ci-
ted, it is clear that all three acids inve-
stigated soften the destructive effect of

End : 2/3

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Dyeing and Che-
mical Treatment of Textile Fabrics.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21905

$K_2Cr_2O_7$; in the presence of $HCOOH$, los-
ses of resistance are less significant.
During laboratory dyeing of wool with three
dyes (anilchromium-black T, acid anthracene
brown RH, eriochromium blue SBP), it was
found that BR decreases by 14-14 percent in
the presence of $HCOOH$ and by 17-19 percent
in the presence of CH_3COOH . Summarizing the
results, the authors came to the conclusion
that under any conditions for conducting
chromium dyeing of wool, the decrease in
resistance of the fiber comprises 14-20 per-
cent. -- S. Rozenfel'd

Card : 3/3

H-166

HORNUNG, Jozsef, okleveles vegyeszmernok; SZEKER, Kalman, okleveles
vegyeszermek

New trends in wool dyeing. Magy Textil 14 no.12:559-562 D '62.

1. Magyar Posztogyar.

HORNUNG, Jozsef, fokleveles vegyeszmernek; SZEKER, Kalman, okleveles
vegyeszmernek

New trends in the development of wool dyeing machines.
Magy textil 15 no.8:378-384 Ag '63.

SUMMARY

LUKO, Geza, Dr. SZEKER, Kalman, Dr; Hospital of the Jaras Council, Surgical Ward (Jarasi Tanacs Korhaza, Sebeszeti Osztaly), Kapuvar.

"Indications for Reoperation After Gall Bladder Surgery."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 28, 14 July 1963, pages 1308-1311.

Abstract: The authors describe the causes of postoperative complaints in gall bladder surgery. Remaining mechanical obstructions are indications for reoperation. Symptoms of these are presented in the article with qualifying remarks. The usefulness of intraoperative cholangiographic control is stressed. Several cases observed by the authors are described. 7 Hungarian, 8 Western references.

1/1

Title : Water Posts of Rice

Orig Pub : Agrartudomany, 1957, 9, No 6, 31-36

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001654420020-7"

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

SZEKERES, Bela, okleveles szepeszmerok

Economical demand of pressure as the new aspect in planning
steam consuming installations. Ipari energia 4 no.128
280-283 D'63.

1. Hoenergiagazdasagi es Tervezo Vallalat.

SZEKERES, Bela, okleveles gépészszmérnök

Economical dimensioning of establishments for saving energy.
Energia es atom 16 no.12:550-553 D '63.

1. HOTERV.

VELKEY, Laszlo, dr.; KIBEDY, Flora, dr.; MESZAROS, Klara, dr.; SZEKERES,
Erzsebet, dr.

Our experiences with 304 antrotomies in infancy. Gyermekgyogyaszat
14 no.6:167-172 Je '63.

1. Borsod megyei Semmelweis korhaz (igazgato: Pavlyak Pal dr.)
I. sz. Gyermekosztalyanak kozlemenye. (Foorvos: Kostyas Laszlo dr.).
(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(MASTOIDITIS) (SEPTICEMIA) (MEINIGITIS) (OTITIS)

Székeres, G. The asymptotic behaviour of the coefficients of certain power series. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 12, dedicatus, Pars B, 187-198 (1950).
 Leopoldo Fejér et Federico Riesz LXXX anniversatis. The polynomial $A_k = A_k(t)$ defined by

$$\exp [K(x - f(tx))] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k x^k$$

depends on k, t, K and the choice of the function

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x^t +$$

The purpose of this paper is to determine the asymptotic behaviour of these polynomials A_k for large positive values of x and K such that kK^{-1} tends to a limit. The fundamental idea of this new method is that $\varphi_k = A_k / A_0$ satisfies a recurrence relation of the form

$$\varphi_k = \frac{k}{K} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n t^n \varphi_n \quad \varphi_0 = 1.$$

Thus the author finds that the continuous root $d = d(t)$ of the equation $d = k/K + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n t^n d^n$, denoted by $d(0) = K$, is a first approximation to φ_k . Continuous in this way he finds an asymptotic expansion for $\varphi_k(t)$ and therefore also

$$\log (k/K \rightarrow A_k) = -K \int_0^t \left(\varphi_k(u) - \frac{k}{K} \right) u^{-1} du.$$

In special case he obtains the asymptotic expansion, found by Plancherel and Rotach [Comment. Math. Helv. 1, 227-254 (1929)] for the Hermite polynomial $H_{(2k+1)}(2t\sqrt{K} \varphi)$, where φ is positive.

J. G. van der Corput

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 13 No. 3

SZEKERES, G.

"Report on the inquiry concerning summer production exercises." p. 202. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3, No 2, Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

BAKOS, Miklos; SZEKERES, Gabor; LIENERTH, Aladar; FEHER, Zoltan; FUTO, Laszlo;
SZANTAY, Balazs

An account of the 1961 ACHEMA.I. Technological installations. (To be
contd.) Magy kem lap 17 no.1:30-43 Ja '62.

1. Vegtér, es "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" szerkesztői titkár (for
Bakos). 2. "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" főszerkesztője (for Szekeres).

(Germany, West—Chemical engineering—Apparatus and supplies)

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; DABRONAKI, Gyula, dr.; FODOR, Gyorgy, dr.; KOCZOR, Istvan; KORANYI, Gyorgy, a kemial tudomanyok doktora; LORINC, Imre, a kemial tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZEKERES, Gabor, dr.; PILLICH, Lajos, fomernok; PURMAN, Jeno; SZANTAY, Csaba, akemial tudomanyok kandidatusa; SZANTO, Istvan, dr., a kemial tudomanyok kandidatusa; TOROK, Gabor, a kemial tudomanyok doktora

Report of the Board of the Department of Chemical Sciences,
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198 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalya titkara; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz).
2. Elelmezesugyi miniszter also helyettese (for Dabronaki).
3. Tiszai Vegyi Kombinat igazgatoja (for Fodor).
4. Szerves Vegyipari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja (for Koczor).
5. Nehezvegyipari Kutato Intezet igazgatoja (for Koranyi).
6. Nehezipari miniszter helyettese (for Lorinc).
7. Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar (for Pillich).
8. Nehezipari Miniszterium foosztalyvezetoje (for Purman).
9. Akademiai Alkaloidkemiai Kutato Csoport (for Szantay).
10. Bernetei Vegyimuvek igazgatoja (for Szanto).

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1. Editor-in-Chief, "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja", Budapest.

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Estimating the state of autumn cereals. p. 6. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 6, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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SZEKERES, I. Cultivation of maize sown in squares. p. 7.

Vol. 11, No. 9, May 1956.

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

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SZEKERES, Istvan

All machines should be in working condition! Mezogazd
techn 4 no.6;1 '64.

SZERKES JANOS

Processing problems of Nyírás bauxite. János Székeres
and Mihály Márkay. *Alumínium* (Budapest) 2, 1957-1958, c. C.A. 45, 28324. — The amt. of bound water and the dehydration curve of Nyírás bauxite, contg. Al_2O_3 50.98, SiO_2 2.33, Fe_2O_3 24.53, TiO_2 3.20%, loss on ignition 12.04%, proved the presence of boehmite. Precipitation exps. at 110, 200, 300, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, and 700° resulted in a product showing loss on ignition of 12.04, 12.35, 10.88, 10.86, 10.60, 0.75, 2.29, 1.40, 0.98, and 0.72% resp. Processing the products with the Bayer method gave a total output of Al_2O_3 of 88.3, 83.7, 77.4, 76.9, 79.8, 76.6, 88.8, 80.8, 86.0 and 90.6% resp. Precipitation at high temp. seems to be advantageous, its use, however, is prevented by the slower sedimentation rates of red mud; the best results were obtained when applying precipitation at temp. below 400°, utilizing the max. degree of sedimentation. Deconon. exps. in rotating steel tanks immersed in oil baths confirmed that processing at 6 atm. pressure for 4 hrs. at 160° was best from the point of view of heat economy. The red mud obtained in lab. exps. under such conditions contained Fe_2O_3 , 56.53 and Al_2O_3 , 13.76%; variation of NaOH concn. and of lime addn. was examined. In further exps. with the result that practically no constipation can be reached when ores are processed with a lye casting, Na_2CO_3 (total) 237.1-230.4 g./l. and Na_2O (carbonate) 26.2-34.1 g./l. The addn. of 0.6-10.0% CaO slightly increased the Al_2O_3 output, the increase was 3% when using 0.6% CaO , higher CaO amts. gave no better results. When the processing period was diminished to 3 hrs. the Al_2O_3 output decreased slightly. The addn. of 0.6% CaO did not prevent the enrichment of lyes in P and V salts, about 10-22% of the total content of P and V compds. could be pptd. The remanining amt. was dissolved by the lye. The mech. properties of the red mud were considerably deteriorated by lime addn. Therefore, the addn. of CaO to the processing autoclaves is not recommended when working up Nyírás bauxite ores.

Tóth János



